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TWO CENTS.

VICTORIA BECOMES QUEEN OF SPAIN

Alfonso Weds English Princess With Great Pomp.

ENTHUSIASM AT MADRID

Sovereign and His Young Bride Greeted With Cheers.

MEDIAEVAL SPLENDOR REVIVED

Imposing Cortege Moves Through the Gaily Decorated Streets Filled

With Joyous People.

MADRID, May 31 .- The marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria was celebrated today with great pomp and popular

The city awoke under a cloudless sky

with dazzling sunshine adding its glories to the bewildering maze of color in which the streets were enveloped. From an early hour the centers presented an aspect of extreme animation. The entire night had been passed amid the din of fireworks, singing and dancing, and thousands of provincials, unable to secure shelter, spent the night in cafes and in the streets. At 8 o'clock crowds densely packed the main thoroughfare, and the troops took up their positions, stopping all traffic, and the whole city took on an air of feverish expenance. The esplanade fronting the royal palace was occupied by regiments of the royal guards in gala uniforms, with glitter ng breast plates and helmets. They formed semi-circles, guarding the approaches to the palace from the crowds eager to gain points of vantage. The massive outlines of the palace were without decorations save the royal standard floating above. Detachments of halberdiers, with quaint cockades, stood with halberdiers at the prince's gate leading to the palace court yard. All along the route of the cortege hurried preparations were going on. Troops lined both

sides of the street in solid ranks for miles. The scene from the Puerto Del Sol to the Pardo palace was one of striking brilliancy. All the buildings were resplendent with the yellow and red of Spain, woven into sunbursts, huge rosettes and graceful streamers looped from roof to roof, and arches of ere suspended enormous flower baskets and trailing vines. Under this dazzling canopy of flags and flowers surged dense masses of humanity in festival attire, the women wearing white mantillas and bunches of bright flowers in their black hair, and with bright-colored fans whipping the air. The population of Madrid had turned out in a body and was augmented to twice its usual size by visitors from the country and neighboring

Princess Victoria came from the Pardo palace to Madrid early in the morning, accompanied by her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her ladies of honor and escorted by a regiment of the royal guards. The bride's party was installed in the ministry of marine, which had been sumptuously prepared for her. There the princess put on her wedding dress and Queen Christina greeted the bride, after which the ladies breakfasted together in the blue salon of the ministry.

A Scene of Mediaeval Splendor.

The wedding cortege started from the royal palace at 9:30 a.m. amid the ringing of church bells, the firing of artillery salutes and the clamorous enthusiasm of the crowd massed along the route. Ahead rode trumpeters in crimson velvet suits of the time of Philip III, sounding the approach of the royal party. Following them came the personnel of the royal household; the heralds, mounted on stallions from the royal stud and caparisoned in oriental style, each led by a cadet of the royal riding academy and the equerries and grooms from the royal stables, leading the king's favorite horses, with gold-embroidered saddle cloths and colored plumes, accompanied by pages and riding masters and all the bewildering equipment of a luxurious court.

Next came a long line of gala coaches of the Spanish grandees, each of a distinctive color, with panels richly painted, gilded and jewels, and drawn by magnificent horses in silver harness, adorned with tall plumes matching the livery. Within rode the nobility of Spain—the men with their breasts covered with ormen with their breasts covered with or-ders and the women in wedding attire. But the brilliancy of this part of the cortege was far surpassed when the famous royal coaches came into view, each drawn by eight superb white horses with golden and eliver harnesses and lofty colored plumage, looking like the coaches depicted on some illuminated page of a

fairy book. coaches formed one of the most striking features of the wedding cortege. They were marvels of luxury, some of tortolse shell, other of mahogany, set with panels painted by famous artists, all ornamented with precious metals and emblazoned with the royal insignia. They were relics of bygone days, when kings

and queens rode in golden vehicles, but they had been renovated in all their original splendor for this occasion.

The most interesting coaches were the Amanth coach, for the court ladies; the Cypher coach, for the lords in walting;

the coach of the ducal crown, for the infantas, and the Shell coach, for the queen

these magnificent vehicles were in keeping. About these glittering vehicles circled retinues of grooms, pages, heralds and others in the showy uniforms of Louis XIV. The coaches of the Spanish grandees were hardly less remarkable than those of royalty, the main difference being that they were drawn by only two horses, according to rigid rule.

Some of the most notable of these coaches

Some of the most notable of these coaches were as follows:

The Dake of Alba's coach of yellow with red wheels, the plumage of the horses and the livery of the lackeys being in the same color; that of the Marquis of Viana, a seventeenth century coach, adorned with preclous paintings by Vicente Lopez; that of the Marquis de Miraflores, distinguished by its whiteness, all the plumage, harnesses and livery being of white; those of the Duke of Sciomayor and the Marquis d'Tovari, each of blue with red wheels and plumage of the same color; that of the Duke of Tamames, brown, and of the Count of Heredia, green. There were some twenty-five of these historic coaches of the grandees, each having its own peculiar brilliancy, and all forming a singularly

and all forming a singularly Following the coaches of the Spanish

Prince Albert of Belgium and representatives of all the royal houses of Europe.

King and Princess Cheered. Closing this dazzling array of princes appeared a coach in which were seated King Alfonso, his witness, Prince Carlos, and the

king's little nephew, Prince Alfonso, the

actual heir to the throne of Spain. As the king's coach appeared it was greeted by a great roar, while the multitude wildly waved handkerchiefs, fans and parasols. His majesty could plainly be seen smiling and bowing to the popular greet-ings. He wore the uniform of a field marshal, his hat surmounted by a sweeping white plume. Around his coach was a cavalcade of royal guards, heralds, equerries and pages holding back the enthusias-

Immediately following the royal coach came the bride's party, forming another glittering array of coaches, bearing the lords and ladies-in-waiting and the princes and princesses of the house of Battenberg. and finally came the famed mahogany coach with the radiant bride, Princess Ena, attended by her mother and Queen Marie

Christina. The appearance of the princess, who was about to become their queen, aroused the people to the highest pitch of emotion. Men and women cheered and shouted friendly salutations, while others from the balconies of the houses along the route showered flowers on the princess and let loose hundreds of pigeons carrying long, bright streamers. The bride looked most charming and graciously acknowledged the con-

tinued ovations.

As the cortege entered the Puerto del So the picture presented was strikingly beau-tiful, with the buildings ablaze with color, the streets packed by a dense mass of hu-manity, the balconies crowded with people, the swarming windows, house tops and trees, and in contrast, the stately royal cavalcade defiling slowly amid the enthusiastic clamor of the populace.

On reaching the chamber of deputies the cortege came in sight of the Church of St.

eJronimo el Real, which was magnificently adorned for the ceremony. Over the en-trance was suspended an immense canopy of red and yellow velvet, embroidered with Spanish escutcheons and supported on goldtipped lances. Awaiting the bridal party stood lines of halberdiers and palace guards The massed bands played the Spanish national anthem as the bridal couple with measured steps passed within the church.

Seene in the Church.

The interior of the church presented a scene of rare beauty as the royal couple entered. The great arches and naves, usually somber, were lighted up by thousands of electric lights, which lined the cornices and framed the marble altar with an aureole of light. At the left of the altar alose a throne upon a dais, over which hung s majestic canopy of light silk, exquisitely wrought with gold embroideries. At the back of the throne flamed the arms of Two richly gilded arm chairs of Spain. marvelous workmanship occupied the dais on which also rested two soft, silken cusnions, upon which the bridal couple kneit. Immediately facing the throne were glided divans on which were seated Queen Christina, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the infantas, the princes and the members of the Batternberg and other royal families. Beside them were the foreign princes, archdukes and grand dukes, in their richest court uniforms, with the princesses and court uniforms, with the princesses and duchesses in marvelous court gowns, with trains four yards long, corsages and hair blazing with jewels and with filmy, white mantillas floating lightly over the head and shoulders, mantilias being rigidly required. Mr. Whitridge, the American special enthe other envoys, and Minister and Mrs. Collier were seated with the resident diplo-mats. The wife of the American minister, who was the only American woman present, wore a Parislan court gown of white lace over white satin, embroidered with silver roses. Mr. Whitridge and Mr. Collier were conspicuous, owing to the fact that they did not wear uniforms. The ministers of the crown and the highest officers of state sat further back, and then came the nobility, the grandees, the Knights of the Golden Fleece and the field marshals, each in distinctive uniforms, their breasts scintillating with high orders, the silken of the envoys of China, Persia, Siam and Morocco lending the scene an

additional touch of oriental color. As the royal couple entered the assem-blage arose, and 200 choristers intoned a processional hymn. The king looked calm, happy and slightly pale, as usual. Across the breast of his field marshal's uniform was the blue and white sash of the Order of Charles III. and on his breast sparkled the Orders of the Garter and the

The bride entered with her mother brother and Queen Christinia, the silvered embroidery of her wedding dress being re-flected by the myrlad of lights, until the bride seemed to be robed in jewels, veil, slightly drawn aside, revealed fine features, with cheeks full of

The Ceremony.

The king advanced to meet the bride, and they stood together as the marriage service begar. The ceremony was performed with all the impressiveness of the Roman ritual, Cardinal Sancha, archbishop of Toledo, vobed in crimson silk, officiating, assisted by a special nuncio of the pope and the highest dignitaries of the church, with scores of acolytes and incense burners. The ceremony, which lasted nearly an hour, terminated with the nuncio pronouncing the vope's benediction on the newly married ouple and the chanting of the Te Deum.
As the king and Princess Victoria were pronounced man and wife the news was signaled to the waiting crowds, and all Madrid broke into frantic demonstrations of joy, while cannon boomed and church bells

Queen of Spain returned to the palace amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, the throngs shouting "Long Live Queen Vic-

THE BARNES NOMINATION.

Not Likely It Will Be Considered Today.

It is not likely that any time will be devoted by the Senate in executive session to the nomination of Mr. Benjamin F. Barnes as postmaster at Washington. The Senate went into executive session at 2 o'clock. The entire time was taken up on the nomination of Mr. Wickersham to be a judge of

a judicial district in Alaska. The fact that Senator Tillman is closely confined to the committee room of Senator Elkins as a member of the Senate confer-ence committee on the rate bill makes it unlikely that any effort will be made to dispose of the Barnes nomination until the conference completes its work. It is un-derstood that there is considerable pressure on some republican senators to dispose of the Barnes nomination, but senatorial courtesy will prevent any forcing of it un-til the senatorial duties of Mr. Tillman permit him to give it his attention

MUST PREVENT PRIZE FIGHTS. Sheriff of New York County Will Be

Held Responsible. ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.-Governor Hig-

gins today directed Sheriff Hayes of New York county to enforce the law prohibiting prize fighting in the territory under his jurisdiction.

The notice sent to the sheriff by the

"Complaints have come to my attention relative to alleged violations of the law princes and infantes were those of the vis-tiling princes, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Archduke and Arch-duchess Frances Ferdinand of Austria, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia, Prince Albrecht of Prussia and



KING ALFONSO AND HIS BRIDE.

(Photo by Hughes & Mullins for Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

PROGRESS WAS SLOW

Proceedings Today in the Green-Doremus Trial.

SURPRISES MAY BE SPRUNG

Evidence to Be Introduced Relating to Geo. W. Beavers.

EXISTENCE OF AN AGREEMENT

Identification of Letters Connected With the Purchase of Post Office Supplies.

At the resumption today of the trial of George E. Green and Willard D. Doremus before Justice Gould in Criminal Court No. 1, under indictments charging conspiracy and bribery in connection with the Post Office Department irregularities, the United States attorney stated that the government intended to prove that there was fraud in the first transaction between the department and the Doremus Machine Company. He informed Justice Gould that evidence would be introduced to show that George W. Beavers, as superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances, received money for his own private use on account of the purchase of seventy-five canceling machines in the sum-

Furthermore, Mr. Baker said the govern-ment proposed to show that this alleged fact was known to Green and Doremus, and hat later a definite agreement was entered nto between Beavers, Green and Doremus, constituting the elleged conspiracy and en compassing the alleged bribery. The United States attorney remarked, however, that he did not claim as to the defendant Green that the alleged criminal connection with the transactions between the company and the department began before August, 1899.

Progress Today Slow:

The progress .oday was slow, the proceedings being for the most part uneventful and monotonous. Arthur H. Whitlark was on the stand most of the day, engaged in the identification of letters connected with the purchase of post office supplies under the supervision of George W. Bea-

It is hinted that some surprises will be sprung by the government as the trial pro

United States Attorney Baker today de clined to comment on the report that former First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who is said to be wanted by the government as a witness, was recently in Noblesville, Ind., is now in Chicago, and has made no attempt to avoid the serving of a summons. The fact that a subpoena had been issued for Mr. Heath was referred to when Gen Michener was on the stand to when Gen. Michener was on the stand

Mr. Whitlark Resumes Stand.

Arthur H. Whitlark, who was a clerk in the division of salaries and allowances, Post Office Department, during a part of the time that George W. Beavers was superintendent of that division, was called to the stand immediately after court opened this morning. His testimony today was along the same line as that given by him Tuesday, when he described the routine connected with the ordering of supplies for post offices and identified letters and other papers relating to that work. The examination of lefters was interrupted by Attorney Worthington, who informed the court that he had been surprised to learn that the United States attorney claimed that the documents, as they were passed upon by the witness, had been offered in evidence without being read. Mr. Baker thought that such a procedure would be in the interest of economy of time, but Mr. Worthington insisted that none of the letters should be admitted without being read before the jury, and the court so ruled.

At the opening of the discussion between Mr. Baker and Mr. Worthington relating to the evidence in question, the United States attorney said the government proposed to show that Beavers had a personal interest in the business of the Doremus company as early as July, 1899, and even earlier in that year, and that Green and Doremus knew of the first order furnished by the company to the department when with the ordering of supplies for post offices

the government alleges, Beavers received money out of the transaction.

Furthermore, Mr. Baker said, the government would attempt to prove that at that time there was an independent arrangement whereby Beavers received money on the purchase of canceling machines, and that Beavers wanted a definite agreement, which later brought about the alleged conspiracy.

"There was not a machine received "There was not a machine manufactured, we propose to prove," Mr. Baker said, "be-

fore the interest of Green in the matter

hegan."
Attorney Worthington Interrupted, asking how the United States attorney could make that statement in view of his position taken Tuesday when he announced to the court that the government did not attempt to connect Mr. Green with any alleged fraudulent transactions earlier than August, 1899.

Mr. Baker Replies.

Mr. Baker replied that he made no claim as to Green for a date earlier than that mentioned, but, he added, "the government intends to show that when the first model was made and inspected one of the defendants made a statement that somebody in the department had an interest in that machine and would get it in all right."

BOTH ESCAPED UNHURT

BOMB THROWN AT ALFONSO AND HIS YOUNG QUEEN.

to a news agency from Madrid says a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso and Queen Victoria this afternoon and that both es-

caped unhurt. The news agency's dispatch adds that an equerry was wounded and that a child and two horses were killed by the explosion.

A fourteen-year-old boy was arrested. It is further stated that the king and queen behaved with the greatest calmness, and that after the delay caused by the confusion they proceeded to the palace.

The Reuter Telegram Company also has dispatch from Madrid saying that the outrage was committed in the Calle Mayor the church to the palace, where they ar-

HIS OFFICIAL STATUS.

Secretary Bonaparte Defines That of

the Marine Officer on Shore Duty. Secretary Bonaparte has issued a special order defining the official status of the marine officer in command of the marines on shore duty in the Philippines and his relations to the naval officers in command of the naval squadron on that station, which order provides in part as follows:

"The brigade commander of marines, stationed in the Philippine Islands, will be subject to the orders and perform his duties under the immediate direction of the Philippine squadron commander, and, together with all other naval forces on the Asiatic station, will be under the com nand of the commander-in-chief of the

Asiatic fleet. other naval officer, except those officers who may temporarily succeed to the com-mand of the Philippine squadron and the

Asiatic fleet.
"The brigade commander shall be reponsible to the Philippine squadren ommander for the general efficiency and discipline of the brigade. It is particu-larly his duty to see that the troops are at all times properly supplied, equipped, instructed, disciplined and prepared for

active service. shall, under the direction of the

"He shall, under the direction of the Philippine squadron commander, issue such orders for the movement of officers and troops and such general orders for their guidance as may be necessary.

"Under the direction of the Philippine squadron commander he shall distribute the officers and men for duty at the several shore stations in accordance with the needs of the several stations, and shall, when duly ordered, furnish detachments for the vessels of the navy on the station according to the authorized allowance. He shall also, when duly ordered, cause vacancies in such detachments to be filled and shall direct the necessary transvacancies in such detachments to be filled and shall direct the necessary transfers of officers and men for that purpose. "He shall exercise a general supervision over all expenditures and supplies needed for the maintenance or connected with the management of the brigade. It shall be his duty to see that all estimates of funds required for the support and employment of the brigade, are based upon proper considerations and made for legal objects.

objects.

"The brigade commander has supervision over all esentially military matters within his command not reserved to other authority. In questions affecting officers or enlisted men of the brigade serving at a navy yard or other station the commandant of the station may request, through official channels, that the matter under consideration be referred to the under consideration be referred to the origade commander for his opinion and ecommendation; if the commandant shall recommendation; if the commandant shall decide the same without requesting such reference, he shall specifically report his reasons for so doing."

Delaware Legislature Meets. DOVER, Del., May 31.-The extra sea

sion of the Delaware legislature, called to elect a United States senator, convened here today, the senate and house meeting separately shortly after noon. The democratic advisory committee, in secret session, decided to take no part in the special session. The democratic members of the general assembly will offer no resolution to go on record at the cause, because they claim the calling of the session is illegal.

Efforts Made in the House to Change the Bill.

PACKERS TO PAY THE COST

A Proposition Favored by the Speaker.

CRUMPACKER'S

Provides for Thorough Inspection After January 1, 1907, With Tagging, Etc., and Penalties.

A number of members of the House are dissatisfied with the administration's beef inspection amendment, and efforts will be made to change it. Chairman Wadsworth of the committee on agriculture is working on a bill and bills by other members of the House are in course of preparation.

There is strong determination to place the cost of inspection upon the packers. Speaker Cannon is understood to favor a proposition to charge 5 cents a head for inspecting cattle, same to be paid by the



J. B. Reynolds.

packers as part of the expense in conduct ing their business. It is claimed that charge of 5 cents a head would cover the cost of inspection, and that it could not be taken out of the consumer or out of the



cattle raisers, as 5 cents on a wh nough to increase the cost,

A proposed amendment to the pending legislation will give the packers the right to go to court in case they find thandicapped. The packers claim

such an amendment would hurt the entire bill, and would be equivalent to the citizens having the right to apeal to the courts from the municipal ordinance.

Mr. Beveridge said today that he thought the bill which is finally passed will be found practically the same as the bill offered as an amendment to the appropriation act. It is understood that that bill was not hastily drawn, but that three months were taken up in its construction. Appropriation Bill Reported to

Mr. Crumpacker's Bill.

Representative Crumpacker today introduced a bill of his own as a proposed substitute for the Beveridge bill. Its main conditions are as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to knowingly or negligently ship or offer for shipment, or for any carrier of interstate or foreign commerce or any officer, agent or employe thereof, to knowingly or negligently transport or receive for transportation for transport of receive for transportation from any state or territory or the District of Columbia or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States to any other state or terri-tory or the District of Columbia or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States or to any foreign country, any car-cass or part of carcass of any animal or any meat or meat-food product thereof in tended for human consumption, that is impure, unsound, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, or which contains any unwholesome or deleterious ingredient or which has been treated with any dye, chemical or other substance of a poisonous, unwholesome or deleterious nature or which is the product in whole or in part of a is the product in whole or in part of a diseased animal or one that died otherwise than by slaughter, and any person, firm or corporation that shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10,000 or be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

Penalties Provided For. "On and after January 1, 1907, all car-

casses or parts of carcasses of animals or meat-food products thereof intended for consumption, offered for shipment from any state or territory or the District of Columbia, or any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States. or to any foreign country. shall be thoroughly examined and inspected by competent inspectors appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture for that purpose, and all such carcasses, parts of carcasses and meat food products thereof as shall be found to be pure, sound, wholesome and otherwise fit for human food and free from dyes, chemicals or other substances of a deleterious or unwholesome nature shall be conspicuously labeled or tagged 'Inspected and passed.' and the same shall be received for transportation; and all such carcasses, parts of carcasses or meat food products thereof as shall be found to be impure, un-sound, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food or shall not be free from dyes, chemicals or other substances of a deleterious or unwholesome nature shall be conspicuously labeled or tagged 'Inspected and condemned.' and the same shall not be received for transportation or transported under the penalties above prescribed.

sound and wholesame and otherwise fit for human food, and free from dyes, chemicals and other substances of a deleterious or unwholesome nature, and not in whole or in part the product of any diseased animal or one that died otherwise than by slaugh-ter, and which shall be conspicuously la-beled or tagged "Local, Inspected and Pass-ed," may be received and transported by any interstate or foreign carrier without any interstate or foreign carrier without further examination or inspection unless the Secretary of Agriculture shall deem such further examination and inspection to be necessary; and the Secretary of Agri-culture is authorized to appoint or detail expert inspectors for such establishments to note the sanitary condition thereof and the manner of such inspection by local officers, and when such inspection is made in conformity with the requirements here-of, the expert inspectors shall plainly stamp or write upon the label or tag required as aforesaid "Approved U. S.," to which the inspector so stamping or writing shall plainly affix the initials of his name.

Penalties Provided For.

"If any person or corporation, or any officer, agent or employe thereof, shall forge, counterfeit, simulate or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority use, fail to use or detach, or shall knowingly cr wrongfully alter, deface or destroy any of the labels, tags or other identification devices provided for in this act shall be fined \$10,000 or imprisoned two years or both. Punishment is also provided for corrupting

The provisions of this act relating to the inspection, labeling or tagging of car-casses or parts of carcasses of animals or meat-food products thereof shall not ap-ply to any animals owned and slaughtered by any farmer upon his farm, nor, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, to any animals slaughtered in small slaughtering establishments where the total num-ber of animals slaughtered does not exceed an average of ten a day, and in states that have satisfactory sanitary and inspection laws."

NOT INVOLVED.

Nicaragua Nor Any Central American Republic Mixed Up With Guatemala.

Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, called at the State Department today to deliver a message from the president of Nicaragua, stating that neither Nicaragua nor any of the other central American republics is involved in the internal trouble in Guatemala.

"It is not true that my country is in any way concerned in the Guatemalan trouble, said Mr. Corea. "Reports that a Nicaraguan gunboat has gone to the Guatemaian coasts are unfounded, as I have been advised that the only gunboat we have on the Atlantic side has just left New Orleans, where it went for repairs. Consequently it cannot be at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. "My advices indicate that our president has been in communication with Salvador and is authorized to deny the reports that Salvador is lending assistance to the Guatemalan revolution."

MORE VICTIMS.

Additional Names of Those Who Lost Their Lives at 'Frisco. Gen. Greely at San Francisco has tele-

graphed the War Department the followng additional list of persons who lost their lives in the San Francisco disaster, including all names known to date, not previously reported: Andrew A. Botzbach, bookkeeping, Valencia Hotel; Margaret E. Fundenberg, Kingsbury Hotel, 172 7th street; Edwin G. Fundenberg, Kingsbury Hotel, 172 7th street; Theodore P. Hanse 162 1st street; John A. Warren, 2814 Pi street; Fred. C. Orndorff; William Bu nlp, 172 7th street; Mrs. George Taylo 112 Natoma street; Mrs. Charles L. Tod 172 7th street.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MONEY FOR DISTRICT

Weather.

row showers and cooler.

Warmer tonight; tomor-

the Senate.

INCREASES MADE

Additions Are Made All Along the

Line.

SPECIFIC ITEMS OF INTEREST

In the Various Departments of the District Government That

Have Been Changed.

The Senate committee on appropriations oday reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the next fiscal year to the Senate. As reported the bill appropriates \$10,181,206.16. The Senate increased the bill \$1,299,863.01, and made a decrease of \$1,830, making the net increase \$1,298,-033.01.

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

Increase. Executive office, \$390; assessor's office,

\$400; excise board, \$1,200; personal tax board, \$3,400; auditor's office, \$480; coroner's office, \$365; engineer's office, \$1,810; street sweeping office, \$450; department of insurance, \$100; surveyor's office, \$2,150; public library, \$7,520; miscellaneous expenses, District offices, \$3,500; historical tablets, \$500; work on streets, avenues and alleys, \$23,334; work on specific streets, \$13,300; opening alleys and minor streets, \$50,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$118,500; repairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$25,000; construction of county roads, \$25,000; construction of coun pairs of streets, avenues and alleys, \$23,000; replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations, \$3,500; continuing construction of Anacostia bridge, \$275,000; cleaning and repairing sewers, \$500; suburban sewers, \$106,000; Brookland sewer, \$40,000; sprinkling, sweeping and cleaning streets, \$25,000; cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, \$7,500; bathing beach improvements, \$10,000; public scales and pumps, \$1,300; reconstructing wharf near morgue, \$500; condemnation of insanitary buildings, \$6,200; electrical department, \$3,700; gas lighting, \$60,000; electric and condemned.' and the same shall not be received for transportation or transported under the penalties above prescribed.

"All carcasses or parts of carcasses of animals or meat food products thereof intended for human consumption that shall have been thoroughly examined and inspection officers, in clean and sanitary slaughtering, canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishments, by methods and under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall have been found to be pure.

| Itary bulldings, \$6,200; electrical department, \$3,700; gas lighting, \$60,000; electrical department, \$6,000; gas lighting, \$6,000; electrical department, \$6,000; gas ligh politan police, fuel, etc., \$2,000; house of detention, \$1.740; fire department, miscallaneous, \$7,000; increase of fire depart ment, \$22,300; health department—salaries, \$4,100; enforcement of laws in prevent spread of contagious disease etc., \$6,380; abatement of nuisance etc., \$1,000; pound wagon, \$500 etc., \$1,000; pound wagon, \$500; Juvenile Court expenses, \$1,040; Police Court, \$8,900; court house, care and protec-tion of, \$2,880; board of charities, \$320; Washington asylum, \$320; Home for Aged and Infirm. \$6.916: reform school for girls, \$5,980: board of children's guardians, \$1,500; Industrial Home School, \$1,944; Washington Hospital for Foundlings, \$1,000; St. Ann's

> meters for private residences, \$100,000; water department. \$1,000. Total increase, \$1,290, Decrease: Market masters, \$320; harbor patrol (net), \$1,200; medical charities (net), \$250. Total decrease, \$1,830. Net increase,

Infant Asvium, \$800; temporary Homes, \$920; militia of the District, \$0,700; water

\$1,298,033.01. Amount as reported to Senate Opening of Streets and Alleys.

The bill provides for the opening of al-

leys and minor streets as follows, "For opening, widening and extending alleys and minor streets in the District of Columbia under the provisions of the District code \$50,000 is appropriated, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the District, and this sum, together with any balance of appropriations heretofore made for the same purpose, shall be available for use in opening, widening, extending and straightening alleys and minor streets under the code. The Commissioners of the District are authorized to employ, for such these areas was be recessary an assistant to time as may be necessary, an assistant to the corporation counsel, at a compensation of \$150 a month, whose duty it shall be to institute proceedings for the condemnations necessary to be taken in opening, widening, extending and straightening alleys and minor streets, and the compensation of such assistant shall be included in the costs and expenses of such proceedings and shall be assessed against lands benefited by reason of such opening, &c., as provided in the code. This appropriation is to be reimbursed by the payment of assessments to be made under the provisions of the code.

· County Roads. For the construction of county roads the

following provision is made: Massachusetts avenue, grade and improve, \$10,000; Connecticut avenue extended, grade and improve, \$20,000; Lincoln road, north of R street, grade and improve, \$5,000; Pennsylvania avenue extended, grade and improve, \$5,000; Brookland avenue, Bunker Hill road to Bates road, grade, \$2,000; Nichprove, \$5,000; Brookland avenue, Bunker Hill road to Bates road, grade, \$2,000; Nichols avenue, Anacostia, grade and improve, \$5,000; streets in American University Park, grade and improve, \$3,000; Albemarie street, east of Connecticut avenue grade, \$5,900; T street, North Capitol street to 1st street, west, pave, \$6,850; Chesapeake street, Rockville road to Grant road, grade and improve, \$4,000; 13th street, Clifton to Euclid, \$4,000; Girard street, between 12th street and Brentwood road, northeast, grade and improve, \$10,000; Massachusetts avenue from Sheridan circle to Decatur street, pave, \$3,400; Florida avenue between P and Q streets, northwest, city of Washington, contiguous to 22d street and north of the south line of lot 24, block 3, of Kalorama Heights addition to the city of Washington, pave, \$1,000; Minnesota avenue, from Pennsylvania avenue northward as far as the land may have been dedicated therefor, widening and grading, \$3,000; Kalorama road, from Columbia road to 19th street extended, pave, \$1,750; replacing granite block pavement with asphalt on the following streets: 1st street, between B and C streets northwest, \$5,800; 2d street between B and C streets northwest, \$7,500.

Care of Indigent Patients. Instead of the general provision inserted in the bill by the House to enable the board of charities to provide for the care and treatment of indigent patients under con-tracts with hospitals, the following specific

For the care and treatment of indigent For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Freedmen's Hospitaland Asylum by the board of charities, \$25,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Haspital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the board of charities, not to exceed \$20,600.

For repairs to Columbia Hospital building, \$2,000.

For the care and treatment of indigent